

# The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10. 1740.

9: 1420.

## ENGLISHMAN'S REVIEW of the SPANISH COMPARISON.

Continued from this Paper of Tuesday last.

HE next Charge brought against the English [p. 34, 35.] is, that of extending our Boundaries on the Side of Carolina, beyond the Limits we held by former Treaties. And after asserting that his Majesty's Subjects built a Fort in a District unquestionably belonging to Spain, they are accused

of confining Twenty-six Spaniards for Three Days in Towns and Indent Imprisonment, for opposing them in that Work: And that the same Deceit was observed by Mr. Ogletorpe, when, instead of settling the Limits of Georgia with the Concurrence and Conformity of the Spanish Governor of Florida, he carry'd Orders to people Places that were uninhabited, and even appeared with an 'Armed Force in Sight of the Garrison of St. Augustin,' which action is, by this extraordinary Writer, compared to the Grant made for the Establishment of Georgia, as contradicting the 7th Article of the Treaty of 1670, by which the King of England was excluded from 'all he did not then possess.' — But, surely this Spaniard means not hereby to insinuate, that what was not then possessed either by the Subjects of Great Britain or Spain was All the Right of the Latter. Tho' to avoid arguing with so disingenuous a Writer, all that has or can be said in Vindication of Spain upon his Head, is answered by observing, That the Part of the American Continent in dispute was FIRST DISCOVERED by Sebastian Cabot, a Subject of ENGLAND, who took Possession of it in his Master King Henry the Seventh's Name, 1496, BEFORE the

Spaniards had any Knowledge of that District: And that the Settlement of St. Augustin was Subsequent to such actual POSSESSION, which no Grant from a Bishop of Rome can any Way invalidate; tho' the Spaniards have been allowed to build that Fort within the Limits of what was always, in Grants from the Spanish Crown, considered as our *Indispended Right*, extending to the Southward of Georgia, which lies in the Thirtieth Degree of North Latitude; tho' the British Dominions were known to extend to the Twenty-ninth Degree of the same Latitude, inclusive.

The pretended Defence of the Spanish King's not paying the Sum stipulated by the Convention [p. 38, 39.] is a most despicable Evasion, amounting to no more than the bare Assertion, that by failing to make good the Engagements he had enter'd into, he has convinced all Europe of his having acted upon good Faith! And, to stone for the Want of Reason and Argument in this Place, the Composer talks of Spain's alarming her Squadrons, sending Orders, &c. to which he boasts 'the English can make no Reply'; and after having accused us of Deceit many Times before, he wholly forgets himself, and says that England did not even intend to disguise her Bad Proceedings.

The Ship under the Command of Admiral Haddock, remaining in the Mediterranean, is made a Breach of the Convention, tho' their Departure was fixed to no Time, nor even mentioned in it. — And since it is notorious, that the Spaniards omitted the stipulated Part of their Obligation, it is somewhat extraordinary to hear the Ministers of Great Britain blamed for their Proceedings in Articles not named.

In p. 40, 41. it is said that the Disguised Intentions of England appear from Three Memorials which Mr. Keene presented on the 17th of April; the first of which, we are told, desired Orders might be dispatched to the *Gardia Costa's* in America, that they might cease their Depredations and Violence: The second, demanding Satisfaction for the Ship *Sarab*, Capt. Vaughan, seized Feb. 28, 1738. — The third Memorial is said, most of all, to argue the Insincerity of our Conduct, by requesting that the Schedule's granted by the Spanish King to the *Affonso Company* might be cleared, before the 68000 Pounds, said to be due to the Court of Madrid, should be paid: — This Request is so reasonable, and the Foundation of it so just, that great Pains is taken to stifle its

evident Force. It is said that when the 95000 Pounds were mentioned, it was likewise moved, that a certain Sum should be stipulated of the Amount the Company pretended was due by an equal Right; but that 'his (Spanish) Majesty opposed the same, and insisted that their *Pretended Debt* should be blinded by an Indispensible and Acknowledged Debt of 68000 l. and that the British Ministry, seeing the Justice of these Denials, proceeded to signing the Convention.'

In Proof of this Approbation, the Composer produces a Declaration, sign'd and approved by *Don Sebastian de la Quadra*, but by no body else, declaring, that if the above 68000 l. were not allowed, he would not proceed to sign the Convention; yet it is known, that he did sign it; tho' no Spaniard has ever yet pretended that this Protest of his was signed or agreed to by any beside *Don Sebastian de la Quadra*, whose single Name cannot possibly imply the Acknowledgment of Great Britain, which could only have been proved by the Acceptation of the British Plenipotentiaries. But as the Convention was sign'd four Days AFTER this Declaration, or Protest, of *M. de la Quadra*, nothing can be plainer, than that it was agreed upon without Regard to any such previous Protestation.

Yet, notwithstanding the Insignificance of this boasted Declaration, it is said, [p. 52, 53.] 'that the Memorial presented the 4th of June, denying the King of Spain's Power to suspend the *Affonso*, was making a *Jest of the above Declaration*.' — Were this allowed to be true, it would amount to nothing more than that the British Plenipotentiaries thought themselves no way accountable for any Action of *M. de la Quadra*, unless they had join'd in it: Which, it may be presumed, would have been the Minister's own Sentiment of any separate Declaration made by Mr. Keene: For if the Declaration of one Party commands the Compliance of the other, the Use of Negotiation ceases.

We are next told, [p. 52, 53.] that by the Deposition of two Sailors of Commodore Brown's Squadron, (whose Names are not mention'd) a Packet-boat arrived at Jamaica, on the 10th or 11th of July last, 'with News that the War was declared.' — These Depositions must absolutely be either forged or false; for this Author has already confess'd, that the War was not declared in London before the 19th of October.

In the next place, to shew that the Catholic King anticipated the Intentions of his Britannick Majesty, a Detail is given of what is said to have been spoken by the Spanish Plenipotentiaries, in a Conference held the 15th of May, when they declar'd the Continuance of Admiral Haddock's Squadron in the Mediterranean inconsistent with 'the Delicacy of their Master's Honour'; that he approved not of our sending three Ships to the Squadron at Jamaica: And that 'while Admiral Haddock remained in the Mediterranean, there was no Room for us to expect the least CONCURRENCE OR FAVOUR'; for so Justice is styled at Madrid. — And the English Plenipotentiaries not demanding a Copy of this Instrument is call'd a *most notorious Negligence*, and a Proof of 'the bad Faith of their Proceedings': Which, this Writer says, yet more plainly appeared from Admiral Haddock's not returning to England, 'when the Marquis de Villadarias assured Mr. Keene, Satisfaction for the 95000 l. should be immediately made upon his Departure.'

From these Motives, this Writer says, the Spanish King 'resolved not to pay the 95000 l. agreed upon in the Convention'; and one Reason assigned for this Resolution is, that he 'would not give the Weapons into the Hands of an almost declared Enemy, without any Hopes, according to their late Proceedings, that this new *Kindness* would stop their boundless Ambition.' — Again, we may observe, that Justice, and the Payment of a Sum allowed to be due, is termed a *Kindness*; which insinuates a Necessity of our accepting, as a *Term*, what we demand as our *Right*. But it is to be hoped this Arrogance of Style will every Day appear more ridiculous to a Nation so able to punish the *Injustice* and *Infidelity* of its Enemies.

The Comparison concludes with declaring, 'that his (Spanish) Majesty doth not think it necessary to justify his further Proceedings,' since he declared War because the English declared War first, 'con-

sidering this is the most convincing Argument that he is answerable neither to God nor Man for the Slaughter and Destruction the War will occasion.'

— This is weak Reasoning upon a Subject of such Importance; for, 'tis a poor Consolation for his Catholic Majesty to have only the PUBLICATION of Hostilities to charge upon Britain, when the *Depredations* and *Violences* of his own Subjects occasioned her arming in her own Defence. This Truth all Europe can witness, and the long Forbearance of Great Britain is as generally known. No Pretence of *Moderation*, no Fallacy whatever can conceal the unjust Sufferings his Majesty's Subjects have undergone from Men who have acted under Commission from the Court of Madrid: And the Consequences of a War, however dreadful they may prove, will be the more tolerable to those who have been driven upon it by a necessary Regard for the *Lives* and *Fortunes*, the *free Commerce* and *Navigation*, of the Subjects of the British Crown.

Temple,  
Jan. 8. 1740.

A. G. SIDNEY.

HOME PORTS.  
Deal, Jan. 8. In the Downs his Majesty's Ship the *Chatham*, and the Dutch Ship from East India Arrived the *Phenix*, *Oliver*, from Newfoundland.

Arrived,  
At Gibraltar, the *Cesar*, *Williams*; the *Enterprise*, *Wood*; the *Augustus Caesar*, *Hampton*; the *Tuscany*, *Martin*; and the *America*, *Orr*; all of and from London.

London.

The Commons of Ireland have put off the Call of their House to the 28th Instant, when all the Members will be required to attend by the Sheriffs, who are order'd to issue out circular Letters for that Purpose.

The next Day is appointed for the farther Consideration of the Report of the Committee upon which the House has pass'd a Resolution, That the erecting a publick Building for the keeping the Offices and Records of the Kingdom of Ireland, will greatly contribute to the Security of the Nation and Ease of the Subjects.

The Sunday before Christmas day, his Grace Dr. John Hoadley, Archbishop of Dublin, ordain'd 18 Priests and 7 Deacons at St. Patrick's Church.

The same Day, one of the High Sheriffs of Dublin went to the Markets and took away great Quantities of Bread, Meat, Fowl, &c. that was selling in the Shambles, &c. which he sent to the several Prisons; and he also took some Cloaths, Wiggs, &c. that were carrying home.

The same Day, Sir William Fownes, Bart. was marry'd to the Lady Ponsonby, Daughter to the Earl of Bessborough.

The Thursday following, dy'd Dr. Charles Corr, Bishop of Killaloe, and Godwyn Swift, Esq; of Dunbrow. His Lordship was consecrated a Prelate very early in the Reign of King George I.

We bear the Lord Viscount Doneraile is married to Miss Skeffington, Sister to the Lord Viscount Maccartney.

On the 18th of December was interred at Clogher in Ireland, the Corps of John Gladstone of Lisboe, Esq; at whose Funeral there was the greatest Concurrence of People ever seen on the like Occasion, for he was a Gentleman of such great Humanity that his Death is universally lamented by the Poor of his Country. He has left a handsome Estate to his Nephew Mr. Alberth Gladstone, a Merchant of Dublin.

We hear, that a Treaty of Marriage is far advanc'd between the Right Hon. the Earl of Antrim and Miss Plunket, a Lady of the greatest Beauty, the first Accomplishments, and a large Fortune.

On Saturday Sc'night at Night they had at Dublin a most violent Storm, which continued till Monday Morning, by which a prodigious deal of Damage was done to the Shipping in that Harbour.

The Frost is so severe there that the River Liffey is all frozen, and Numbers walk across on the Ice.

Letters of the 5th from Newcastle say they have had the severall Frost and Snow for a Week past that has been known. The Storm began there on Friday Sc'night in the Evening. The Wind blowing from

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the South-east brought on thick Showers of Hail and Snow, and continu'd for three Days with great Violence. The next Night the whole Fost of Keels near Sandgate broke loose by the united Force of the Wind, Tide, and Flots of Ice, which drove directly upon the Ships and Boats lying by the Key, when 12 Wherries were sunk, Part whereof were staved to Pieces, and most of the Ships were drove from their Mooring, and receiv'd great Damage by their running foul of one another. The River was froze up last Saturday.

Last Saturday Sc'night dy'd at Berwick, Thomas Watson, Esq; Father of Thomas Watson, Esq; the present Mayor of that Town.

Last Sunday Morning dy'd at Northampton, in the 96th Year of her Age, Mrs. D'Anvers, Relict of the late Dr. D'Anvers of that Town.

John Dodd, Esq; of Swallowfield-place, and H'ir to L'rd Chief Baron Dodd, has declar'd himself a Candidate with Richard Manley, Esq; to represent the B'rough of Reasring in the next Parliament.

Yesterday died at her House in Grosvenor-street, the Lady Peters, Relict of the late Sir John Peters, Knight.

Last Tuesday Sir Robert Clifton, Bart. Knight of the Bath and Member of Parliament for Retford in Nottinghamshire, was married to the Lady Lombe, Relict of the late Sir Thomas Lombe, Kt. and Alderman of London, an agreeable Lady with 60000 £ Fortune.

Yesterday Sc'night died, at his Houte at Long-Leate in the County of Wilts, Samuel Wentworth, Esq; a Gentleman posses'd of a plentiful Estate.

Yesterday died at her House in Greek-street, Soho, Mrs. Patrick, a Widow Gentlewoman, said to have died worth 80000 £.

The same Day died very rich, at her House in Wick-street, near St. Clement's Church in the Strand, Mrs. Birch, a Widow Gentlewoman.

Yesterday being the Day appointed by his Maj'st's Royal Proclamation for holding a General Fast throughout Great Britain, for Imploiring the Blessing of Almighty God for the Success of his Maj'st's Arms on Account of the War with Spain, on which Occasion th' Rev. Dr. Alured Clarke, one of his Maj'st's Chaplains, and Prebendary of West-minster, and also of Winchester, preached before the King at the Chappel Royal at St. Jam's.

The same Day the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Gorch, Lord Bishop of Norwich, preached before the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal at St. Peter's Westminster, from 2 Chron. xx. 15. And he said, Harken ye all Judah, and ye Inhabitants of Jerusalem, and thou King Jelobaphat, Thus saith the Lord unto you, be not afraid, nor dismayed by reason of this great Multitude; for the Battle is not your's, but God's.

The same Day the Rev. Dr. Barton, Canon of Christ Church, Oxon, preached before the Honourable House of Commons, at St. Margaret's Church, West-minster, from a Chron. xx. 3. And Jelobaphat stard, and set himself to seek the Lord, and proclaimed a Fast throughout all Judah.

There were present the greatest Number of Members of the House of Commons that ever were known on any Publick Occasion.

On Tuesday Night last about Eight o'Clock, one Thomas Portmouthe, who was committed for Felony, found Means to break out of the Gatehouse Prison, by taking an Iron Bar out of the Window, by which he got over the Top of the said Gaol, and made his Escape, the Double-Iron'd.

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